CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. XI. CHICAGO TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12 1858. NO. 183.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Tuesday Morning.....Jan. 12, 1858.

Kansas Election.

The few returns we have from Kansas are of the right kind. In the places heard from, the majorities against the Lecompton constitution are sweeping, and the Free State ticket for State officers is, without doubt, elected by a considerable majority, notwithstanding a large number of the Free State men refused to vote for it.

Indiana Convention—Last Scenes and Results.

Our report yesterday was up to the hour of the afternoon adjournment. After the Convention adjourned, the Douglas men remained in the Hall, and organized a meeting to consider what they should do.

On motion of a member the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we endorse the views of the doctrine of popular sovereignty as laid down and vindicated by Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in his late speech in the U. S. Senate, and that we will stand by it and defend it against all assaults, from whatever quarter they may come.

J. M. MCKEE tried to persuade them to acquiesce in the Fraser platform, but his yells of "Never, Never!" told him his views met with no response in that crowd. All the speakers said they meant to vote the ticket, but they would not stand upon the platform. There was no regular speech but Mr. MCKEE's, and it is hard to present any idea of the action of the meeting. In fact, nothing was done beyond expressing a natural indignation at the course of the majority and the adoption of a sort of understanding that an effort would be made in the Convention to secure a proper expression of their views.

At the regular evening session the President read a letter from Aquilla Jones, stating that he could not stand upon the platform adopted by the Convention, and he declined the nomination tendered him for State Treasurer. He could not accept a nomination hampered with a condemnation of his own views. The Convention proceeded, after the reading of the letter, to nominate a substitute.

The Bright men, fearing that the Douglasites would bolt, and put up a separate ticket, permitted a sort of white washing, conciliatory resolution to pass, which asserted the doctrine of popular sovereignty in vague, general terms but nothing more. This is the resolution reported by telegraph as having passed. The State platform, endorsing BRIGHT and FITCH fully and entirely, endorsing BUCHANAN's policy, declaring that Congress had no right to inquire into the way a constitution was passed, and not alluding to DOUGLAS once, and only generally asserting a doctrine which no Lecompton man has ever denied, was confirmed by a two-thirds vote.

Boston Party.—Rev. Mr. Henry.

We are requested to give notice that a Donation Party, complimentary to Rev. Mr. HENRY, of the South Presbyterian Church, has been agreed upon by the numerous friends of that gentleman, and that it will come off this evening. We suppose at the parsonage, on Congress street, adjoining the church edifice. Ordinarily an announcement of this sort in the TRIBUNE would not be the subject of editorial comment; but since an effort has been made to drive Mr. Henry out of his church and out of his city, because he chose, in 1856, to exercise constitutional rights as a Minister of the Gospel should, we do not, we take it, interfere improperly with ecclesiastical affairs when we urge upon all liberal minded men, no matter of what party, the necessity of giving him a powerful and influential support. The day has not yet come in Chicago, in which a man of pure character and blameless life may be sacrificed for the quiet and inoffensive expression of his political sentiments at the polls; and the gentlemen, lay and clerical, who have engaged in the persecution of the pastor of the South Church will run the day in which they put their secret juggle in operation. It is the fashion in Virginia, where one of these plotters comes from, to make fidelity to nigger-breeding the touchstone of piety and the test of saving grace; and it is the fashion among Jesuits, (we use the word generically,) in the Presbyterian as well as the Catholic Church, to make success sanctify the means by which it is attained; but Mr. MCCORMICK and Dr. RICE will learn, though late, that Chicago is not the field in which Virginia Geology or Jesuitical practice can be successfully pitted against the well known liberality and tolerance of the public sentiment. Had Mr. HENRY offended his parishioners by political discourses from his pulpit, we should have been silent. We believe heartily and firmly in the imperative duty of Christian ministers to apply the Christian rule to the measurement of political questions; and we do not forgive the pastor of the South Church for his neglect in this regard; but the rights of the hearer are as sacred as the rights of the preacher, and where they clash we should keep clear of the strife. Mr. HENRY's case bears no relation to one that might be made up against our good friend ROY, of the Plymouth Church, had he a Pro-Slavery man sitting beneath his ministrations. Mr. H. has contented himself with traveling to the beaten track which the teachers of his church have trod since the days of the Revolution. He has given his hearers the spiritual manna that there is in the faith he professes, gently, persuasively, but ably. Had he left the clearest dogmas of his sect to take care of themselves, and dealt as our model preacher deals with the living, momentous questions of the day, it would have had McCORMICK converted by this time, and Dr. RICE would never have been sent for.

We take this occasion to hold him and his brawling up as warnings to all preachers who think that the Devil is a gentleman, and may be rewarded by prescribed theological formulas. Mr. HENRY is now basely and meanly pursued. We can forgive his omission to deal with the loathsome man selling, child stealing, woman-whipping, the adulterous bestiimeer and anti-Christian and anti Republican enormity of American Slavery, in his clerical capacity, and his consideration of the indignities to which he has been subjected by reason of an act that he would not properly have omitted, earnestly advise all friends of Christian liberty and political toleration to give him their aid.

Gov. King's Second Message.

The recent financial crisis is the first in order as it is first in importance of the topics discussed in the GOVERNOR's message. He finds the source of trouble, so far as the banks are concerned, not in the banks, but in the depositing for which he recommends that additional security should be required. He thinks that every bank should be compelled to keep on hand in specie, twenty-five per cent. of its notes.

The finances of the State the Governor finds in very discouraging condition. The canal revenues are deficient $3,500,000, to meet which there is but a loan of $600,000 authorized by the last legislature, and not negotiated. He therefore recommends that the railroads be again taxed, that the tolls on the canals be increased and if a tax be also imposed.

Why tax railroads? To protect the canals? Why protect the canals? With what propriety can the State impose a burden upon a class of private corporations, and upon the industry and commerce that is depending upon it, to protect one of its own improvements? If the canals cannot compete with the roads, it is better for the former to abandon or sell them; it they can compete they need no protection. If the railroads have privileges which they ought not to have, let them be withdrawn; and if the canal is a valuable property to keep, let us be rid of it. They have ever been a doubtful source of revenue, and the promptest now is, that for years to come we will have to respond heavily, for the departure from sound principle of which we were guilty in constructing them.

The Governor disposes of the Metropolitan Police law briefly. He hopes that, if additional legislation can render its operations more efficient, it will not be withheld. He also expresses a hope that the negro suffrage law of last winter may be re-enacted.

We are happy to notice some very just strictures upon the law of injunctions as administered in this district, which the Governor accompanies with recommendations which seem to be wise.

The Governor's strictures upon the President's message and the decision of the Supreme Court, are forcible and pertinent. He concludes by re-affirming his deliberate conviction that "slavery, in the States where it exists, exists by virtue of the local law alone, and that it neither exists nor is continued there, nor anywhere, by the force and effect of the constitution of the United States."

The message is brief, as well written as such documents well can be, and, bating one or two passages, to which we have referred, is very satisfactory.—*N. Y. Post.*

Our Prospects.

(From the N. Y. Independent, Jan. 6.)

Our prospects are, we deem, as good as ever, both commercially and financially—as all essential riches, the products of the earth and of industry, are in great abundance. No famine, no war, no pestilence afflicts us; and the disturbance of the exchanges will be removed in a few months, when the opening of the spring and summer will enable us to get forward the fruits of the earth. The year opens, nevertheless, with a remarkably subdued tone. Credit has to be reconstructed. The work of liquidation is going forward as favorably as could be expected. The liberation of so much capital from employment is quietly preparing for a new spring forward in some shape of industry and enterprise or other, for capital itself is only worth anything by being used; and it will be wrecked sooner than be allowed to be unremunerative. The national elasticity, at present untowardly compressed, will soon again spring up with renewed vigor, after the altered position of affairs has been duly measured and understood. Our stock in trade is large, and unexceptionable as to security.

Thirdly, Large productiveness of the cotton staple, an article of as much demand in Europe as gold itself.

These, to make no mention of other and minor productions of no mean amount, supply material enough to trade with, and to exercise the national disposition to exchange. The means of industry are thus large, and there is certainly no lack of the spirit of "industry to turn all these to account. What, therefore, do we lack? Sufficient confidence in one another. This confidence, though of slow growth, is strengthening. We cannot live without credit, though suffering from the excess of it. Prices of produce are at present rather against renewed activity; but the necessities of consumers will bring about a recovery. Our large shipments of gold will help considerably the European markets which consume our cotton; and the present depression of the cotton market will also duly help them. Owing to the abundant cereal harvests in Europe last year, the foreign demand for our grain is not likely to be large. There is a disposition to resume work among the mill owners who suspended production, and the tendency of every branch of industry is preparation for a new start.

Commodore Paulding indorsed—The President Sustained in Springfield.

The public meeting held in the Senate Chamber on Thursday evening to indorse the course of Commodore Paulding for having captured the pirate Walker, is of more than ordinary political significance. The Chairman of the meeting, Col. Wm. R. Warren, of Bucksnuffle, is well known "National Democrat." The resolutions were presented by Ex Governor Reynolds, a Buchanan man of unimpeached integrity. We republish them:

Resolved, That this meeting highly appreciate and approve of the official conduct of Commodore Paulding of the United States navy, in his recent seizure in Nicaragua, of Gen. Wm. Walker and the return to the United States of said Walker, who had fled thence in violation of the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That this resolution be signed by the officers of this meeting, and the public journals be respectfully requested to publish the same.

The resolutions were supported in a characteristic speech from the "Old Ranger," and adopted with *one* voice in the negative.

It will be seen that the sentiment of the resolution corresponds exactly with the special message of Mr. Buchanan on the same subject, and is directly at issue with the new fillibuster-ing strike of Senator Douglas.—*Springfield Journal, 9th.*

Washington Items.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]

Mr. Forsyth is to be recalled from Mexico: Gov. Price, of N. J., expects the appointment in his place.

Some of the Virginia members of Congress, at Washington, have letters from members of the Virginia Legislature, stating that the fillibuster resolutions cannot pass notwithstanding the flaming leaders of a portion of the press.

Mr. McKeon and Gen Cass.

We copied, yesterday, from the Washington telegraphic despatches of the New York *Tribune* the following:

"Mr. McKeon was somewhat damaged by the production, during the debate, of his correspondence with Gen. Cass a short time previous to the New York Mayoralty meeting, in which he inquired of the Secretary if the Administration objected to his taking part in that meeting. Gen. Cass, in answer, advised non-interference."

The same paper of Saturday says:

We are authorized by Mr. McKeon to state that there is no truth in the statement as above reported to have been made during the debate in the Senate. He never consulted Mr. Cass as to the matter at all, and knew, of course, that the Administration would not answer the inquiry had it even been put. If any such letter from Mr. Cass to Mr. McKeon be in existence, we are requested by the latter to state that he desires its publication.

CITY ITEMS.

FALSE ALARM.—The Alarm of fire at 10 o'clock Sunday evening proved to be a false one.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Henry Stracke was arrested yesterday by officer Druis, upon a charge of stealing a watch. He was sent before the Grand Jury for indictment.

LEASING THE ABBEY STABLE.—The stalls in the buildings have been leased to the last year occupants at prices, in the aggregate, somewhat less than those of last year.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the Council was not held last evening for want of a quorum. The principal difficulty in the way of a meeting of the "City Fathers" seems to be an empty treasury.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—On the 28th inst., Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, Masonic, give their second annual Festival at the Tremont House. The programme is a ball and supper. This will be one of the most brilliant and pleasant festivals of the season.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Hansen held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a brakeman on the C. & R. I. Railroad named Michael Moran, who was killed by falling from the top of a train while in motion. The deceased was a single man and belonged in this city.

STEALING BEEF.—William John Snowden was brought before the Police Court yesterday upon a charge of stealing beef from C. H. Arnold, doing business at No. 230 State street. Snowden was committed for further examination, in default of $400 bail.

WELL DONE.—On Saturday evening last Rev. Mr. Henry, the worthy and excellent pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, was "taken all aback" by a visit from a number of Christian ladies and gentlemen, not members of his church, who left upon Mr. H.'s premises a quantity of valuable articles without so much as saying "by your leave."

EXPELLED.—At a regular monthly meeting of Engine Co. No. 5, the following members were expelled: Edward Wamesly for drunkenness and non-payment of fines and dues; John Harris, for negligence and non-payment of fines and dues.

JOHN KITT, Secy.

THE LOST ARTS.—At the solicitation of a large number of citizens, Wendell Phillips has consented to deliver his famous lecture on the "Lost Arts," on Wednesday evening next at Metropolitan Hall. Those who have once heard this lecture will gladly hear it again, and any one who has not heard it should not neglect this opportunity.

GAME LAW.—Sportsmen and "Pot Hunters," will take notice that the Game Law prohibits the killing, in this State, of grouse, quails and patridges after the 15th inst., and also that those found with game in their possession, are made just as guilty, under the law, as those who kill or trap it. Efficient measures are being taken to enforce the law against all offenders.

We the undersigned nows dealears, owing to the high rates of exchange on and freights from New York, have determined on and after this date, to raise the price of Frank Leslie's Illustrated, Ballou's Pictorial and Porter's Spirit to *ten cents*; also the Irish News, Boston Pilot and New York Tablet to *seven cents*.

ORSAND & CARGARY,
E. L. ARMSTRONG,
J. MCNALLY & CO.

THE original Judson, John, and Ann, of the tribe of Jessee and the sons of Mary, are in town we are sura, for we saw them at the Briggs House, in good singing order, and we bespeak for them a grand turn out at Metropolitan Hall this evening. They sing for the million, as millions can testify in Europe and America. Their tickets are half price, to suit these half and half times. Go and hear them all ye lovers of harmony.

A CARD OF THANKS.—The Sisters of Mercy in Chicago, of the "Mercy Hospital," No. 255 Wabash avenue, most gratefully and thankfully acknowledge the generous donation of $100 from the gentlemanly proprietors of the "Tremont House" of this city, as a testimony of their good will and thoughtful benevolence toward the sick poor of this institution, during this severe panic and pressure of the times.

Editor of the Chicago Tribune:—By giving the following little note a place in your morning's paper, you will confer a great favor upon

MANY LADIES.

PASTORAL VISIT.—The friends of Rev. B. W. Henry, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, design making him a "pastoral visit" on this (Tuesday) evening, at his residence on Congress street, between Wabash Avenue and State street, upon which occasion it is earnestly hoped that none who are friendly to the South Presbyterian Church will be absent.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—The Buffalo *Republic* of Saturday last says:—"Night before last, Chief Best received from the celebrated detective Bradley, of Chicago, a telegram to the effect that a man named James P. Hall would arrive in Buffalo by the Niagara Falls Road at 11 o'clock, who was a mail robber. Chief Best went to Station House, No. 1, and desired Captain Loftus to pick out two of his best men to make the arrest. Officers Baker and Hussey were selected. They were instructed to arrest any man answering to the description and confine him at the Station House. They lighted upon the right bird, at once arrested him, and yesterday morning he was confined in jail. Hall is a young man, probably not twenty-one years of age. The United States' Marshall left Chicago for the criminal last evening."

CHURCH FRUITS—MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE.—We have heretofore noticed the succession of Messrs. Hinsdale and Babcock to the old house of J. H. Dunham & Co., grocers on South Water street; and also, it will be remembered, the direct importation by that firm of a vessel cargo of fruits, nuts, &c., from Malaga. It will be seen by advertisement that these merchants are now daily in receipt of these choice articles (which came via New Orleans, Cairo, and Illinois Central Railroad), and also of an extended assortment of other groceries, particularly sugar, syrup, coffee, tea, &c. The trade and country grocers generally will find everything appertaining to their line in this house, and on good terms.

FIRE IN JEFFERSON STREET.—The alarm of fire about 6 o'clock Sunday evening was occasioned by the burning of Johnson & Farnsworth's stove foundry, on Jefferson street near Van Buren. The foundry building was entirely consumed, but the warehouse adjoining, most of the goods, and a portion of the patterns were saved. The whole loss is about $4,000, which is covered by an insurance of $5,000 in foreign companies. As the foundry was not in use, and there had been no fire in the building since last Thursday, the fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. Messrs. Johnson & Farnsworth have a hardware and stove store at No. 171 Lake street.

MILITARY REGIMENTAL PROMENADE.—In Winters heretofore, every corps of military has given a series of Promenades, which have been the most pleasant parties of the city, but hard times we suppose have prevented the undertaking this Winter. Remembering the delight of these military parties, where the different corps of the city came together and cultivated friendly feelings, which did more than anything else to unite with bonds of patriotic affection, the military of this Brigade and Division, we would cordially invite every military corps and man in the Sixth Division and in the city, as well as the public generally, to attend a military and social reunion and promenade at Metropolitan Hall, on Friday evening next, January 16th.

Anderson will be on hand with all the delicacies for eating, and the Great Western Band will discourse most excellent music.

HONORARY MANAGERS.

Major General Wool, U. S. Army.
Brigadier General E. K. Smith.
Colonel Denby, 5th Regiment.
Colonel Hamilton, (Artillery Regiment).
Colonel Pearson, Division Inspector.
Colonel Wheeler, Brigade Quarter Master.
Major Jenkins, Brigade Inspector.
Major G. K. Dyer, 5th Cavalry.
Captain Hough, Light Guard.
Captain Harker, City Grenadiers.
Captain Gleason, Montgomery Guards.
Captain Hamilton, Highland Guards.
Captain Lick, Brigade Rifles.
Captain Scott, Cadets.

The Committee on the invitation of ladies will depend upon the good taste and judgement of the gentlemen, and we suppose it is unnecessary to say that no improper person will be admitted. In order to adapt ourselves to the times we have fixed the price of tickets at $2.

Those wishing carriages for ladies will please leave their names and places of residence at the Briggs House before 4 o'clock P.M., on Friday. Tickets can be had at the door on the evening of the party.

Maj. DAVENPORT,
Maj. COOK,
Capt. BARRE, } Com. Arrang'ts.

RECORDER'S COURT—THE BRONSON CASE—THE GRAVE ROBBING CASE—ARRAIGNMENT OF PRISONERS, &c.—The jury in the case of Stephen Bronson, Jr., late Cashier of the late Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of this city, indicted upon a charge of having robbed the bank of $52,000, came into court yesterday morning, and reported that they were unable to agree. They stood six to six, and were discharged by the court, having been out since Saturday. We understand the case will be tried over again during the present term of the court.

The prisoners indicted at the present term were brought before the court to plead to the indictments. All but five pleaded not guilty.

Edward Maher pleaded guilty to stealing two mirrors from C. H. Quinlan. Sentence deferred.

Charles Smith pleaded guilty to stealing two coats from H. Marks. Sentence deferred.

Peter Lanergan and John Seymour pleaded guilty to stealing a coat and gloves from W. B. Wood. Sentence deferred.

Walter Graham pleaded guilty to stealing thirty-seven yards of sheeting from J. D. Goodman. He was sentenced to thirty days confinement in the city Bridewell.

The case of the grave robbers was next called up. Martin Quinlan, late city sexton, was arraigned upon nine indictments for body snatching, and Eli York upon five indictments for the same offence.

Carlos Haven, Esq., State's Attorney, appeared for the people, and David Stuart, Esq., for the prisoners.

Mr. Haven stated that he proposed to enter *nolle prosequis* as to all the indictments against York, there being no testimony to warrant his conviction.

As to the indictments against Quinlan, Mr. Haven stated that he would enter *nolle prosequis* as to seven of them, and that Quinlan would plead guilty to the remaining two. Mr. Haven stated that his reasons for this course were, that Quinlan could be directly connected with the robbing of but two graves, those of Mary Ann Best and Louis Graff, he having been caught with those bodies in a wagon, on the night of his arrest. The other bodies which had been dug up were found concealed in the cemetery, and it was only by implication that Quinlan could be connected with their exhumation.

Mr. Stuart stated that Mr. York had no participation in the offences charged in the indictments. Mr. Stuart also spoke in mitigation of the offences committed by Quinlan. He argued that under the city ordinances, Quinlan was not responsible for the Potters' Field (the place from whence the bodies were taken), and had no charge of it; that Quinlan was not the guardian of that portion of the cemetery, and stood only in the condition of an outside party; that it was absolutely necessary that students of surgery should have subjects for dissection, in order that they might fit themselves to discharge properly their duties to the living; that so long as care was taken not to disturb the remains of those who had friends who would be grieved by finding their graves had been robbed, the medical fraternity were justified in obtaining subjects for dissection, and that the exhuming of the bodies of those who had neither relatives or friends, if it is an evil, is a necessary one.

Quinlan was called before the bar, and pleaded guilty to two indictments. He was fined $250 upon each, $500 in all, and the costs of prosecution. Mr. Stuart immediately paid the amount for his client, and Quinlan left the court room with his friends.

The Grand Jury have returned some forty indictments already, and it has plenty of business before it. The present term of the Recorder's Court will probably be a long one.

MR. JAMES STARK.—This young tragedian, who has recently returned from California and Australia, to which countries he has been absent about eight years, reaping fame and fortune, and who, since his return, has played a highly successful engagement at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, is, we see, now playing an engagement in St. Louis. Judging from the notices of the press there, we should suppose that Mr. Stark is destined to create an excitement in the theatrical world, unexcelled by any any actor now on the boards. Speaking of his performance of "Richilieu," in which Mr. Stark appeared in St. Louis, the *Leader*, of Jan. 6th, says:

"In the three first acts of the play, like Macready, he is quiet and subdued, but yet in everything displays a consciousness of latent power and concealed energy that only wants opportunity to burst forth. But in the fourth act, when exasperated by the wiles of traitors and conspirators, he finds himself trusting always and yet suspicious, seeing the future, but unable wholly to guard against it, yet always surmounting the obstacles in his path, however fearful; in this act Mr. Stark is truly and indeed the representative of Edmund's greatest admirer."

On the second night Mr. Starke played "Hamlet," and the *Leader* speaking of the performance, says:

Mr. Stark's "Hamlet" has been spoken of by the critics, wherever he has played it, as a performance of a really extraordinary character, and his representation last evening satisfied us that this has been justly done. He has evidently studied the character with closeness, and gave evidence of a remarkable appreciation of the delicate lights and shadows which make up the character of the "melancholy Dane." The whole representation was chaste and elegant, and the third act, and particularly the play scene and the one in the Queen's chamber, were very powerfully portrayed. For one thing we like Mr. Stark, and that is, an absence from his performance of rant and unmeaning noise, which, among too many representatives of the drama in these days, are considered necessary.

From those who have witnessed Mr. Stark's performances we hear him spoken of in the very highest terms. His "King Lear" is said to be a masterpiece, and in addition to the usual round of Shakesperian characters, we understand Mr. Stark plays "Falstaff,"—a character which has now but few representatives on the stage.

In California, where Mr. Stark has been playing for six years, and in Australia, where he has played two engagements of a year each, he is an immense favorite. We learn that he shortly intends to proceed to England, on a professional tour; before which, however, we hope to have the pleasure of witnessing his elegant performances in this city.

POLICE COURT.—Patrick Quigney was fined $1, and sent twenty days to the Bridewell for abusing his family.

Patrick Hughes, James Ryan and John Tomany were fined $5 each for vagrancy.

For being drunk and disorderly, Dennis Flannery, Mary Flannery and Stephen Pitkins were fined $5 each; Michael Jones $10, Thomas Fitzgerald $1, William Eanis $5, and sixty days in the Bridewell; John P. Pierson $5, and ninety days in Bridewell; Michael Nugent $10, and ninety days in Bridewell.

GRUBB & GILBERT, sell at their sales rooms, 104 Lake st., to-morrow morning, (Wednesday), the largest and most magnificent lot of furs, that have ever been offered in this market. This fine selection of Furs will be on exhibition to-day, when all who wish to buy really good furs had better give them a call and examine the goods.

TEA FOR THE POOR.—The subscriber would represent that, having come in possession of a lot of first quality Green Tea, he will distribute the same in half-pound packages to all widows, or their representatives, (who wish to purchase), on application at No. 39 Dearborn st., between the hours of 10 and 12, A. M., on the 16th inst.

L. C. HUGUNIN.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—The Annual Meeting of the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences, will be held at the Museum Rooms, Dearborn Seminary building, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Members will please attend.

H. PARKER, Secretary.

G. A. HAWES' ILLINOIS STATE GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY, is now ready for the Press. The canvassing has been done by old and experienced canvassers; hence the public can rely upon a correct work. It is the first of the kind ever published, and is being subscribed for in every town and village in the State. We are now ready to contract for a limited number of advertisements. All must see at once that, as a medium for advertising, it cannot be excelled.

Office at Gallagher's Advertising Agency, No. 10 Masonic Temple, opposite P. O., Dearborn street.

jal-1w* G. A. HAWES.

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Empire Bank Locks, can be found at No. 31 Dearborn st.

au16-tf-n78 D. P. PRATT, Agent.

DIED.

At Kelvin Grove, Jan. 5th 1858, JAMES FRASER, aged 80 years, late of Dublin, N. Y.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

Printing Office for Sale.

A PRINTING OFFICE, DOING AN EXCELLENT business, situated in one of the most thriving towns in Northern Illinois, is offered for sale by the undersigned Republican Publishers. The business of the office now amounts to about $4,000 a year, and is constantly increasing. The reason for selling is, that the proprietors have other business which will demand their whole attention. From the nature of the business, and the location of the office, a purchaser can step into a profitable business at once. For particulars, address "O. R.," at the Tribune office, Chicago. jal1-1w

Molasses.

500 BBLS NEW PLANTATION MO. LASSES, just received and for sale by
HINSDALE & BABCOCK,
(Successors to J. H. Dunham & Co.)
jal1-1m709 114 & 116 S. Water st., Lot of Dearborn.

Coffee.

500 BAGS RIO COFFEE IN STORE. For sale low by
HINSDALE & BABCOCK,
(Successors to J. H. Dunham & Co.)
jal1-1m709 114 & 116 S. Water st., foot of Dearborn.

150 Tons Massillon Pig Iron

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR SALE BY
HINCKLEY & VILAS,
de16-1m-n39 162 & 164 South Water st.

FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS!

L. A. TALCOTT,
NO. 43 RANDOLPH STREET
Has on hand, and is constantly receiving,
APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, CONFECTIONARY
Nuts, Cigars, Preserves, &c.
au18

Notice.

TWO DEALERS IN LUMBER, TIMBER, WOOD, STONE AND COAL.—The Chicago Board Branch Canal Company are prepared to receive, on and after the 15th inst., bonds for above articles, for any kind of time. Also, Water Lots for sale or rent, on long time and most favorable terms.

WANTED.—Timber for Water Lots, One Million feet of Good White Oak Plank, 12 feet long, and 4,000 White Oak Piles, for docking their canals. For further information, apply at No. 71 Dearborn street.

jal-1w-n71 A. G. THROOP, Agent.

Sage Herb.

300 LBS. SAGE—FRESH—RECEIVED this day by SARGENT & HALSEY.
jal2 Wholesale Druggists, 168 Lake street.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

[REPORTED BY THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.]
Monday Evening, Jan. 11, 1858.

The receipts of flour, wheat and hogs continue very large. The following are the receipts for Saturday as posted by the Board of Trade to-day, viz: 1,282 bbls flour; 37,734 bu wheat; 700 bu corn, 700 bu oats, 225 cattle, 1,942 live hogs and 200 dressed hogs. The first receipts for hay last week reached 10, 000 bbls flour; 125,000 bu wheat, 7,750 bu corn, 6,041 bu oats, 407 barrels, 11,055 live hogs and 1,235 dressed hogs. With such receipts during the present state of the money market, it cannot be expected that prices will be maintained; yet there is some activity in the wheat, hog, and provision market, at the reduced rates. Eastern exchange remains steady at former quotations—¼ @ ½ cent, premium being the Buckeye selling here.

FLOUR.—A typographical error in yesterday's report, made the quantity of flour in store in this city 91,000 bbls instead of 81,000, as intended. The market remains dull—$5 25 bulk of the good article of spring extra. Another lot (also of Stone's mills) double extra sold on private terms, supposed to be $5 50, which is all similar brands will bring.

CORN MEAL.—Dull at $20 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS.—Dull. Sales of shorts 95 per ton; 25 middlings $13; bran $7.

WHEAT.—Receipts very large. Sales noted amounted to some 70,000 bus spring at 84c in store, including a lot of 6000 and one of 1200 bush. Small sales extra to mill at 86c; 500 bus Iowa club at 89c; white winter 90c.

CORN.—Receipts 50,000 bus. Sales of high and fine (at close) mixed at 40c; white 42 @ 43c in bags; the supply exceeding the demand.

OATS.—50,000 bu in store. Some are shipping for use in St. Louis market, which rules high at present.

BARLEY and RYE.—Unchanged—no former very dull.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts of 200 head, for packing, averaging 250 lbs, $3 head to-day, averaging 300 lbs at $4.80@; two lots of 77 and 300 head at $4.90 for all weighing over 250 lbs, and $4 for those under; sales are also reported of 50 head, averaging 225 lbs at $4.75; 40 averaging 230 lbs at $4.80, and 10 averaging 210 lbs at $4.65. The retail trade is small.

PROVISIONS.—1,000 bbls Mess Pork, Peoria packed, sold for Canada, at $13 ⅞ bbl; 15 tierces Lard at 8¾, and 25 tcs. grease at 6½. Tallow is 7c per lb and inquired for; 15 bbls sold at 7½ ⅞. City Cured Hams sold 9c lb ⅞ lb; 12½c at retail.

BROOM CORN.—Receipts of good quality, late on the market at $70 ⅞ ton. Old is sold by single ton at $40@50 ⅞ ton.

HIDES are active at 6@6½c for green and 9@10c for dry flint.

SKINS.—Firmer at 14@15c.

BUTTER.—Sells at 12@14 for common to fair and 15@16 for roll.

POULTRY.—Not so plenty: chickens 15@16c each; turkeys 7@8c ⅞ lb.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858.

CATTLE.—Prices are lower than last Monday; a number have been sold as low as $2, $2.75 and $2.50 ⅞ 100 lbs, live weight. A good grower, with 25 head from Edgar county, refused to accept the outside figure for his, and will ship them to New York, together with as many more, which he has made up here. The fall range has been from $2 to $4, live weight.

HOGS.—Receipts of the Hogs last week by rail were 11,065 head, and of both live and dressed, 12,377 head. The receipts are not quite so large this week, but the market is closed down out, notwithstanding a heavy decline had to be submitted to in the last few days; $3.75 ⅞ cwt. is the top of the market at the close, and it is difficult to obtain $3.65, even for hogs averaging 270 lbs. Among the sales of to-day were a couple of lots averaging 300 lbs each, one averaging each 310 lbs, at $3.67½, live weight—the other some 50 head, averaging 343 lbs, at $3.55. A lot of 150, from Champaign county, are held at $3.65, which will weigh 370; market closing lifeless; range $3.50 @ $3.75, live weight.

SHEEP.—Market not active; sales slow $3@3.50 ⅞ 100 lbs, live weight, to be the valued good stock. But few in the pens at the close.

Reported by Walter Buckman expressly for the Chicago Daily Tribune, for the week ending January 12th, 1858.

LAKE SHORE SALE AND SHIPPING YARDS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1858.

Beeves generally sold by live weight—some sales made by the head. Sheep sold by live weight and by the head. Swine sold by live weight or estimated nett. Cows and calves generally sold by the head.

We report the hog market to-day from ¼ to ¾ per cent. lower than our last quotation. Although the receipts have been lighter the demands were still lighter and drovers held their stock for an advance in the market. But unfortunately for them it depreciated. Sales of 4,562 hogs from 3.30@3.75 to 3.65. Sales of five extra, nice selected hogs for 4.70 cwt. We give you a few details of sales: 20 hogs, average 220 lbs, at 3.75; one of 30 hogs, average 230 lbs, at 3.70; one of 30 hogs, average 230 lbs, at 3.70; one of 30 hogs, average 230 lbs, at 3.70

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning..... Jan. 12, 1858.

Popular Scientific Lectures.

Mr. EDWARD L. YOUMANS, author of *Hand book of Household Science*, a *Chart of Chemistry*, and other popular publications, has been engaged by the Young Men's Association of this city, to deliver two popular lectures on scientific subjects, on the 25th and 26th inst. Those who desire instruction rather than an amusement—instruction from one well qualified to impart it, and in matters of daily concern—will do well to give Mr. YOUMANS a hearing. We are utilitarian enough to believe that he will be remembered as the lecturer of the season; that his lessons will linger in the minds of his listeners when the gilded phrases and literary prettinesses of others whom we could mention will be forgotten. We bespeak for Mr. Y. a favorable reception; and if his merits as a speaker approach his merits as a writer, we are sure that none will be disappointed.

Views of Mr. Jefferson.

Since it has become the fashion of the so-called Democratic party to deny the truth of the fundamental political doctrines enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, the Ordinance of 1787 will have little weight with them. But for the satisfaction of our Republican friends, to whom the belief of JEFFERSON has descended, we copy at length the original draft of that important instrument, as it came from Mr. JEFFERSON's pen. Passing by the curious division of the Territory to which the Ordinance was applicable, and the singularly infelicitous names—Sylvania, Michigania, Cherronesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illinois, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia, and Pelisipia—which the distinguished Black Republican would have affixed to the embryo States, —we come to what is more important, viz: the views of Mr. JEFFERSON in regard to the power of Congress, under the articles of Confederation, to legislate directly upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. His opinions on this matter have been so often discussed, that we will not enlarge upon them here; in fact, we only mention them to show that the right of Congress was not then thought to be confined to the subject of slavery alone, because one of the conditions upon which these Territories were permitted to form State governments was, that "in their persons, property and territory, they shall be subject to the government of the United States in Congress assembled"—a condition that not only covered slavery, but all other subjects upon which Congress might choose to act.

Another feature in this work of Mr. JEFFERSON is the description of the settlers of the new Territories, who are empowered to participate in the conduct of political affairs. The instrument designates them as *free white*, of full age," without reference to their hue or color; of course, persons of African descent are excluded. In this particular, the Ordinance is similar to a Statute of Virginia, enacted in 1792, which declares the citizenship of "all free persons born within the Territory or the Commonwealth"—no disqualification on account of color being mentioned. In this statute, Mr. JEFFERSON's opinions were faithfully reechoed; but as it has become the fashion among the latter-day teachers in the political world to turn him off with the contemptuous epithet, "*Abolitionist*," his testimony upon two points now mooted in our squabbles will not have much weight with our opponents, who, however, profess to derive their principles from JEFFERSON himself. But as the Ordinance 1784 we publish was, with a few amendments which did not affect the political principles that it embodied, adopted by the Continental Congress of 1787, and reaffirmed and endorsed by the first Federal Congress after the adoption of the Constitution, our Black Republican co-laborers may probably attach the importance to it which so conspicuous a landmark in our political history deserves.

"Lecompton" in Southern Illinois.

Since the springing of the Lecompton Constitution upon Congress and the DOUGLAS speech in the Senate, there has been silence in Egypt as ominous as that which preceded the last plague. Democrats have been taken with a fit of attending to their own business and a number of frothy politicians in that latitude have been too much occupied to converse on the affairs of State. Several editors of newspapers in that section have even forgotten to expose their lack of information in the patriotic effort to say nothing which should endanger the post offices they expect to hold, and a friend of ours who lately made a trip through the Ninth Congressional District, says that many of them manifested a touchiness on the subject of "Lecompton" which made it hazardous to broach that topic.

Of late, however, the skies have been brightening. The letter in the Washington *Union*, which somebody wrote for Mr. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL to sign, has opened the eyes of several politicians to that gentleman's zeal for the fact that the Democratic party is of more consequence than an abstraction about Squatter Sovereignty. It has become plain as a pikestaff that Mr. MARSHALL is putting himself in the light of a factionist, and that he looks less to the harmony of the Democracy which should be the idolatry of every office holder, than to a desire to aid another demagogue whose tyranny in Southern Illinois has been uncomfortable for a long time. The recent election for Judge of the Supreme Court placed DOUGLAS' interest enemy in that section in a position to damage him—which he neglects no opportunity to do. BISSELL is a BUCHANANER, out and out, and his competitor WEBB has become disgusted with politics and turned his attention exclusively to his niggers. DOUGHERTY, an unappreciated and really able lawyer, and his son, the editor of the Jonesboro *Gazet*, who flourished under the Egyptian title of SOCK, have both determined to break ground against MARSHALL. HARDIN, of Cairo, is too busy drawing a salary of $600 a year to find time to differ from the Administration, and JOHN LOGAN, a prominent ringleader in Franklin county, with his brother of the Legislature, Alfalfa hugely disgusted that he didn't get an office out of his efforts for MR. BUCHANAN in 1856, has determined to adopt any plan likely to oust Mr. MARSHALL.

Altogether we look for a lively time in Egypt between now and next fall. "Lecompton" is a shibboleth which the Democracy of that region don't understand, and what with office holders, office beggars, politicians whose light has been hitherto under a bushel, and an opposition of Republicans and Americans who have been kicked and banged and trodden under foot by the Democracy from time immemorial, Mr. DOUGLAS will have his hands full long before the certificates are issued for the next Legislature.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.—We have received the annual catalogue of the officers and students of this institution for the past year. For the year the number of students has been as follows:—Seniors, 4; Juniors, 15; Sophomores, 22; Freshmen, 26; Preparatory Department, 41.—Total, 118. The next commencement will be on Thursday, June 16th. The catalogue says the College was never in a more prosperous condition. A large and beautiful new building, with the modern improvements for heat, light and ventilation, and containing commodious recitation, lecture, apparatus and library rooms, has taken the place of the building destroyed by fire, and it has proved to be well adapted for the purposes for which it was designed.

The Terre Haute Legislature has passed a bill which allows free negroes, who may desire it, to select counties and locate there.—*St. Louis Republican*.

They should also pass a law allowing negroes to show whether they will remain slaves or become free. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

Present Shape of the Kansas Imbroglio.

Many persons have become confused as to the "question before the house," in the Kansas disputation. There has been such an apparent mixing together of elections, conventions, legislatures and authorities that we do not wonder at the confusion and misunderstanding they have created. If the reader will follow us we will try to make the whole matter plain and intelligible.

First, then: In October, 1856, a territorial legislature was elected by the pro-slavery party. The free State men absenting themselves from the polls. That body among other things ordered a Convention to be elected to frame a State Constitution. The territorial law under which the Convention was assembled, named *thirty-four* regularly organized counties. In each of these counties the act required that a census be taken and the voters registered.

Second, Gov. WALKER declares in his letter of resignation, that in nineteen of these counties there was no census taken, and in fifteen there was no registering of votes. These fifteen counties, including many of the oldest and most populous in the territory, were omitted by the pro-slavery officers, because they were all strongly Free State; these were all disfranchised for no other fault than their political sentiments; they were not allowed to give a vote for delegates to make a constitution, though they contained more than half of the population of the territory.

Third, In the remaining fifteen counties, in which a census was taken, but few of the Free State men were registered, and none were permitted to vote except those who were registered. In this way the overwhelming Free State majority was disfranchised and thrown out, and of course the delegates elected were all Border Ruffians.

Fourth.—The Convention assembled at Lecompton, in September, 1857, but without completing its work, adjourned over to the third Monday in October.

Fifth.—The regularly held election for territorial legislature Delegate to Congress, and county officers took place on the 5th of October, and resulted in the complete triumph of the Free State party, who turned out and voted at this election.

Sixth.—The Constitutional Convention reassembled on the 20th of October and finished its job of making a State Constitution on the 7th of November, when it adjourned *sine die*.

This Convention, representing only the Pro-Slavery faction in fifteen counties, refused to submit the Constitution which it had formed to the people, for adoption or rejection, on the ground that the people would vote in favor! Nothing was submitted except a single clause, whether more slaves should be imported into the new State. Whichever way the people voted they were obliged to go for the Constitution and for retaining the slaves then in the Territory with their increase, forever! The Convention provided that this slavery importing clause should be submitted to a vote of the people on December 21st, 1857, and that a State government should be elected on Monday, January 4th, 1858, under it.

Seventh. At the earnest petition the members elect of the Territorial Legislature, whose regular term would not commence until January 5th, 1858, acting Governor STANTON convened an extra session to meet at Lecompton December 7th, 1857. That body, thus legally convened, passed and repealed several laws. It repealed the act under which the Lecompton Convention was convened, and declared that the vote to be taken on the 21st of December, 1857, as provided in that instrument, would be null and void. 2d. Fearing that this act might not be sufficient to kill it, it was provided that the Constitution itself should be submitted to a direct vote of the whole people, on January 4th, 1858—the same day that the Lecompton Convention ordered a State government to be elected under it.

Therefore, a double election came off on the 4th inst., the result of which every body is anxious to learn. The Constitution was ordered to be submitted in a tri-fold shape, thus: "Constitution with Slavery," "Constitution without Slavery," and "Against the Lecompton Constitution."

The Free State men all voted "Against the Lecompton Constitution," and if there was a full turn out, from twelve to fifteen thousand votes must have been cast against it. At the election on the 21st ult., it is understood that about 4,500 votes were given for the Lecompton Constitution and Slavery, with the right to import more. About 560 votes were cast for the Constitution and Slavery, but opposed to importing any more. It is also known that half the votes were cast by Missourians who came over on purpose to vote themselves the privilege of selling their niggers in Kansas.

The reader now understands that there were two elections held in Kansas on the 4th inst. At one of them the Border Ruffians voted to put a State government in motion; at the other the Free State men voted to kill the whole contrivance. But there is another kink in the matter which must not be forgotten. The Free State party were divided in opinion whether they should take part at this bogus State election, vote down the Ruffians, and take possession of the State government, and thus prevent the pro-slavery faction from electing two United States Senators, provided Kansas be forced into the Union. A convention was held to consider the subject. After discussing it for two days, a small majority resolved not to vote; but the minority bolted, and nominated a State ticket, and at last accounts were vigorously organising. We fear that the split in the Free State ranks enabled the pro-slavery faction to elect their ticket. However, the Free State men were all united against the Constitution and voted in solid mass against it.

Small Bank Notes.

It is a noticeable fact that the Governors of the two great States (Ohio and Massachusetts) which have clung with the greatest tenacity to the old-fashioned and erroneous notions of Banking, recommend to their respective Legislatures the abolition of small bank notes. Gov. CHASE of the former, with that breadth and fearlessness which characterize the man, is in favor of a tax upon all such notes, levied by Congress, sufficiently large to prevent their utterance. Commencing where Mr. BUCHANAN, the amiable CASSY of the White House, left off, he furnishes a thorough and comprehensive exposition of the whole subject, and makes the conclusion and the reasons by which it is supported so plain, that no man can read and doubt. Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, who has neither Gov. CHASE's ability or singleness of purpose, is sharp enough to see clearly the object necessary to be obtained; but he has not the courage to travel out of the beaten path and recommend an innovation upon the old usage. He is content with a recommendation to the Legislature to exercise its power, and by a local statute make the circulation of the prohibited currency penal in Massachusetts alone. By and by we shall have other States speaking out, through their respective Governors, upon this important reform; and, among others, Illinois will be heard with no doubtful voice. Gov. BISSELL was known at one period of his life as the earnest friend of a sound currency; and we have no reason to suppose that just at the time that the whole country is converted to his belief, he has changed or abandoned his old views upon this matter.

While public opinion in the States is maturing, taking form and breaking down old partisan opinions and prejudices, we hope that our Representatives in Congress will not suffer the matter to sleep there. Mr. WASHBURNE, of the Galena District, who is as faithful a Representative and as true a man as Illinois ever had, has taken the initiative, and by the introduction of a bill like that proposed by the sterling Republican Governor of Ohio, put the ball in motion. His long Congressional experience, his industry and popularity, make him the proper man to push for reform in its commencement. He will be supported by the body of his Republican associates in the House and Senate and by all his colleagues from Illinois.

If the bank interest, which is a power not to be disputed, choose to make it so, at what it will form an invasion of its privileges, the question will be returned to the people and will enter into the issues to be decided in the next campaign, when they can decide the matter to suit themselves. That they will, for all sums under twenty dollars, prefer gold and silver, rather than trashy, greasy, ragged one dollar notes, no matter by whom made or by whom guaranteed or endorsed, we have no doubt. When they can have the choice of representatives who will reflect their opinion on this subject, small notes are doomed.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

The morality of Mr. Phillips' lecture on Saturday evening, and the prevailing ignorance of that distinguished theme of his eulogy, induces us to present a fuller sketch than we usually have space to devote to the public lectures of the day. Toussaint L'Ouverture is understood by the multitude even of those who are well read in the history of the world, to have been a negro of more than ordinary sagacity and achievements, but whether his laurels were won on the tented field, in the halls of legislation, or in the walks of some kind of literature, is not so well understood. The Haytian Chief could not have desired an abler advocate of his claims to heroism, or a more faithful friend of the cause with which his own life and death were identified, than Wendell Phillips.

Mr Phillips prefaced his lecture with the observation, that while the other great names in history had had the advantage of biographers among their own friends, all our information of Toussaint L'Ouverture's character and deeds came from the mouths of his enemies. The English, French, and Spanish were successively at war with, and successively defeated by him, and it is only through them that we are placed in possession of the facts which enable us to estimate his greatness and worth.—Toussaint was the son of an African prince. "He was black," said Mr. Phillips, with an emphasis and gesture, which lent startling impressiveness to the simple enunciation. He was sent to Hayti and sold in the slave market, to the highest and best bidder, for cash. Until he was fifty years old he toiled with a gang of field hands. He was honest and exemplary, a kind husband and father, and in no respect a model chattel. His fidelity to his master's interests, entitled him to the overseer of the plantation so much that that functionary taught him the rudiments of a civilized education. (This Mr. Phillips did not mention.) When the French Revolution hurled the Bourbons from the throne, and swept away the distinctions of French society, Toussaint was still passing his slave life in the inequality of a negro estate, fifty years of age. Hayti at this time belonged to France and was called San Domingo. Its population consisted of three classes, whites, mulattoes and blacks—the future owning the wealth of the island, and holding the other class in subjection by the same tenure which prevails to-day in South Carolina and Mississippi. The overthrow of the aristocracy in France woke up a responsive echo among the mulattoes and poorer whites of Hayti. They sent a deputation to the Provisional Assembly at Paris, praying to be recognized as brothers in the great struggle for social reformation. They were warmly welcomed by Robespierre and the other leaders of the Revolution, and returned to Hayti with the glad news of Equality and Fraternity. It is to be ordered at that the cry of the contending elements over their heads penetrated down to the degraded and imbruted masses who cultivated the plantations of Hayti? The blacks revolted and organized a revolution within a revolution—and here begins the history of Toussaint L'Ouverture.

The events of his life may be briefly recited. He united the command of his guerrilla, boasted and practiced scientific warfare, and posted himself in the natural fortresses of the mountains. General Howe and an English army were sent against him. Howe surrounded him with a cordon of forts and Toussaint opened them. Howe again surrounded him and again Toussaint broke through his toils—this time utterly defeating him and driving him out of the country. Toussaint was thus placed in possession of the Island. Previous to the revolt, he had sent his master and the family, to whom he was deeply attached, in a yacht to Baltimore. Throughout his whole career he provided carefully and tenderly for their wants. When he became master of the Island he proclaimed a general amnesty, protected all classes from violence or indignity and invited back all who had fled from the tyranny of war. Under his civil administration prosperity returned to Hayti. Her plantations yielded more than ever before and the arts of civilization returned to beautify the abodes of the people.

In 1801 Napoleon sent 20,000 of the veterans of Lodi and Marengo, under the command of General LeClerc, to look into the affairs of Hayti, with secret instructions to subjugate the island, and bring Toussaint to France. When the fleet approached Cape Francais, Toussaint walked down to the shore. He divined the object of the armament in an instant. He returned and summoned his army. When LeClerc asked permission to land, he received for answer that his progress over the Island would be a march over smoking cities and desolated plantations. So it was. Wherever the French advanced, the torch of the incendiary preceded them. Toussaint never lost a battle. He cut off detachments and outposts of the advancing host, but was not weak enough to risk a general battle with the desperate odds at the command of the French General—soldiers who had learned the art of war at Arcola and in the Alps.

At last, Le Clerc, worried out with the barren results of the campaign, accomplished by artifice, what he had failed of effecting by arms. He seduced the Haytian Chief to his camp under a solemn oath of protection, surrounded him with a file of bayonets, hurried him on board a ship and sent him to France. Bonaparte dispatched him to a clammy dungeon on the confines of Switzerland. He wrote two dignified letters to the Emperor, demanding a trial for his offences, and receiving no reply, calmly awaited his end.

He uttered no complaint but sank slowly under the damps and chills of an Alpine prison. He died as he had lived, superior to circumstances, superior to fate. Years afterwards, his murderer died on a lonely island in the ocean, snarling at his captors and quarreling with his physician.

But the government of Toussaint is to-day the government of Hayti. The martyr of the Alpine dungeon has left his own monument in the blue Atlantic.

The New York Banks.

The report of the Superintendent of the New York Bank Department is a lengthy and important document. We copy from the New York *Courier and Enquirer* a condensation of its chief opinions and recommendations for the benefit of bank men and general readers in the Northwest:

Mr. Cook considers the resumption of specie payments premature. Three-fourths of the bank Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors thought so too; but a fortunate train of circumstances followed, which has averted any injurious results from this otherwise hasty measure.

The recommendations in the Annual Report that each bank maintain a specie reserve of 20 per cent. on its liabilities, is perfectly fair. The liabilities in September last were:

1st Deposits	$[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
All other liabilities	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

Twenty per cent. of this would be $24,000,000, which is not one dollar too little for safety or profit. The four radical changes recommended by the report are:

I. To dispense with mortgages as a basis of circulation. This is demonstrated by experience to be desirable.

II. The circulation of the old banks to be placed upon the same footing as that of the free banks. This would absorb all the State funded debt that could be reached.

III. The city banks to keep in coin 20 per cent. of their deposits. The country banks to hold in coin and city balances together 20 per cent. of their deposits.

IV. A deposit of at least $50,000 New York State stocks or United States stocks to be made before commencing business as banks.

The increased reserve of coin suggested is the prominent point that claims attention, because as long as that principal shall be adhered to, the banks may, with perfect safety, allow (or not) interest on out of town accounts.

WISEMANISM.—We regret to learn that D. HERON, Esq., Assistant Editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, of this city, has dissolved his connection with that popular and influential German journal. For several years past his able pen has done good service in behalf of the Republican cause; and we trust that, being now so well acquainted with Western affairs, he will not desert the ranks of the profession of which he has been so long and honorable a member.

The New York *Herald* refuses to publish the letter that this year. It says that the cost of printing the list for 1857 was $5,440 38. The government paid $1,761.72. Loss to the *Herald*, $3,678.66.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

THE CONDUCT OF COM. PAULDING JUSTIFIED.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1858.

The Private Secretary of the President entered the Senate Chamber, and delivered the following

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

In submitting to the Senate the paper for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations. In capturing Gen. Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding, acting in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the correspondence herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained an injustice by the act of Com. Paulding. This has enured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She places would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory, and it is quite certain that she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not belong to her invaders to complain in her name. She has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults.—The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions, and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever, which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him; obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal Rynders presented himself at the State Department on the 29th ult., with Gen. Walker in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the government did not recognize Gen. Walker as a prisoner. That it had no directions to give concerning him, and that it was only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him. In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the constitution and laws have placed in my power.

(The President then proceeds at some length to narrate our neutrality laws.) Had Commodore Paulding intercepted the steamer Fashion with General Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them to the United States, he would have performed a service

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Findings.

WESTERN

HIDE STORE,

Street, Chicago.

Spanish Sole,

Kip & Calf Skins,

TS, FINDINGS

SOLE LEATHER,

OF

ction of Prices,

BLACKBURN,

for cash, at market prices.

LEATHER.

KELLY,

ACKBURN, HAVING

of his partner in the business

the late firm, and the

business at the Old Stand,

ake Street,

ores to be favored with a call

ondence as liberally bestowed

personally on hand a large

AMERICAN

ALF SKINS,

THER SOLE,

LININGS, LASTS, &c.

UTSHERN BELTING,

ather

KET PRICES.

JAMES KELLY.

Upholstery.

URNITURE,

Another Price!

The Book Trade.

Magazines for 1858,

AT BARNES & WILSON'S, NO. 134 LAKE

AMERICAN.

Harper's, Godey's, Graham's, Ladies' National, Peterson's, Lady's Book, Graham's, Ladies' National, Arthur's Home Magazine, Nicholas' National, Mrs. Stephens', Knickerbocker, Nicholas' National, Mrs. Stephens', Sartain's Union, Ballou's Dollar, Hunt's Merchants, Littell's Living Age.

ENGLISH.

The British Quarterlies and Blackwood; Bentley's Miscellany, Dickens' Journal, Paxton's Horticultural, The Gardeners' Chronicle, Architect and Mechanics' Journal, London Quarterly, Architects and Mechanics' Journal, Practical Mechanics' Journal, Revue des deux Mondes, Art Journal, Punch, Illustrated London News.

BARNES & WILSON will supply the above, as well as all other American, French and English Periodicals, at the lowest rates, and deliver them faithfully to any part of the country, or forward them by mail to any part of the country, at short notice. 349

Removal!

D. B. COOKE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to the Basement of their new Store in PORTLAND BLOCK, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. de21

D. B. Cooke & Co.,

AT THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, PORTLAND BLOCK, corner Dearborn and Washington sts., would ask the attention of those seeking bargains, to their extensive stock of

BOOKS,

PRESENTATION

including the choicest editions of the Poets, Novelists and Standard Authors. Their stock is new and fresh, having been mostly purchased since the burning of the lake store. Call on D. B. COOKE & CO.,

Portland Block.

GRAND OPENING OF

D. B. Cooke & Co's New Bookstore,

PORTLAND BLOCK,

CORNER OF DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON STS.,

On Wednesday, Dec. 23d, 1857.

THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Holiday Gift Books,

CHOICE EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

Standard Library Works,

Bibles, Prayer Books and Juvenile Books,

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

Among the most prominent of the Books for this season are, viz:

WORLD-NOTED WOMEN.

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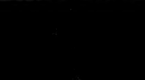

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 12.

FATE OF DONNELLY.

His Crime—Attempt to Escape—Dying Speech and Execution.

Our readers will remember that JAMES P. DONNELLY was convicted, last summer, of murdering ALBERT S. MOSES at the Sea View House, N. J. From the circumstances of the murder, and the respectability of the family of the culprit, a very wide interest is attached to the case. He was hung on the 8th inst., and died protesting his innocence.

The circumstances of the murder are briefly as follows:

Early in July last, Donnelly, who had been studying medicine, and was, as he says, worn down by long continued application to his profession, desired to recruit his strength in the least expensive manner; so he engaged with Mr. Wm. W. Smith, the proprietor of the Sea View House, as Clerk and Book Keeper for the summer season. Four or five days before the end of the month, Albert S. Moses was engaged at the same house as barkeeper. Between Donnelly and Moses an intimacy sprang up, and on the night of the last of July they sat up nearly all night playing cards. It is supposed that they had been gambling together before, and that Donnelly had lost largely. A portion of the money which he lost at play was no doubt borrowed from the funds of the proprietor of the hotel. A Spanish gentleman, one of the boarders, on the 31st of July, entrusted $100 in gold with Donnelly to be placed in the safe. Donnelly took this money, hoping to win back what he had lost, and thereby save his credit, and played with Moses all night, rising at 3 or 4 o'clock on Saturday morning a loser to the amount of $55. This sum, added to his previous losses at play with Moses caused a serious deficit in his accounts, and as it was customary for his employer to demand a balance sheet at the end of every week, it is supposed that Donnelly, driven to desperation by the fears of exposure and disgrace, resolved to repudiate himself of the money which Moses had won. With this object in view, about 6 o'clock in the morning, he went to the barkeeper's room, and finding him asleep, as he expected, endeavored to get the money, which Moses kept between his bed and the mattress. He succeeded in getting a roll of bills, but in doing so awoke Moses. A struggle ensued, when Donnelly stabbed him in the neck, the knife passing out at the other side. He then ran out, closing the door after him, but was closely followed by Moses, crying "Murder!" at the top of his voice. Donnelly ran on, until he was stopped by Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the house, who asked him what was the matter. Donnelly, who was very much excited, did not answer for some moments, but finally replied, "He's dead! he's dead!" Mr. Smith asked who was dead, when Donnelly replied that he did not know. Subsequently Donnelly went to his room and changed his clothes, then went to the water closet, and afterward was observed running rapidly across the fields, acting like one demented. Moses, with his dying breath, charged Donnelly with his murder, and that fact, taken in connection with the gambling, the money taken from the safe, the finding of $160 in torn bills in the water closet, the change of dress, his wild demeanor, and the blood on the sill of his bedroom door, constituted the principal evidence against the prisoner. He had a most impartial trial, before a Monmouth County Jury, and was found guilty of the high crime of murder. His counsel carried his case to the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors, in order to obtain a new trial; but failing in both instances, appealed to the Court of Pardons. That tribunal, after duly examining the case, refused to interfere.

The social position of the prisoner enabled him to appeal to and secure the influence of numerous powerful friends in New York and Washington, who labored indefatigably in his behalf. Their efforts, seconded by the sympathy and support of many influential journals, availed not.

Donnelly made a vigorous effort to escape. On Sunday night previous to his execution, he did actually break jail. He managed to saw asunder the bolts which bound him to his cell door, and cut the irons which confined his feet, actually walked out of his cell, across the large work room, on which it opened, and unfastening an iron door, opposite, got into the court-yard, and by the assistance of a plank, climbed to the top of the exterior wall. While on the wall his escape was discovered, and he was so frightened that in letting himself down he fell upon his back, injuring himself severely. A large dog attacked him as he fell, biting him in the hand; but he seized him by the legs and dashed him against the wall.

As soon as his escape was discovered a pursuit commenced. Donnelly said he lay under the walls, unable to stir for some time, while the bells rang and the officers and citizens were searching for him, hatchet in hand to slay him. A carriage was so have been in waiting to convey him to the shore, in the vicinity of Keyport, where he was to have been put on board a vessel there in readiness to receive him. Saturday night was the time fixed for his escape, but he could not get out, and on Sunday night the carriage was not there. As soon as he was able, he set out toward Keyport, hoping to reach the appointed place on foot. He could not found, however, that his long confinement and the fall had left him very weak, and he made but slow progress. For a while he left the highway and traveled through the fields, but toward morning he again took to the road. His pursuers came up with him, and drawing pistols ordered him to surrender, which he did, and he was escorted back to prison. He then gave up all hope.

PARTING WITH HIS RELATIVES.

During Thursday morning and afternoon his sisters and other relative visited him in his cell. When the hour arrived for the last parting on earth, a scene ensued of the most harrowing nature. At the interview with his twin sister, both of them swooned. The ladies were carried from the prison in a state of insensibility, to a neighboring hotel, and his keepers took him from his cell and restored him to consciousness. Both ladies were in a truly pitiable state of nervous prostration when they left by the afternoon train for New York. Their father was too enfeebled to come. Several of Donnelly's friends from Washington are still here, and will remain to take charge of his body. It was his desire that he should be executed inside of the prison, but the ceiling was too low to hang him without causing much needless suffering.

Donnelly expects the lady to whom he was about to be married will come to see him tomorrow morning. She is described as one of the most beautiful girls in Washington. Heretofore he has refused to see her until he was free (as he expected to be pardoned), but to-day he wrote a telegraphic dispatch, requesting her to come and see him before he died. She exerted herself to the uttermost to procure his pardon, and succeeded in enlisting in his behalf some of the first men in Washington. The failure of her efforts has recoiled upon her with crushing effect. Donnelly's friends, fearing the consequences of the interview, telegraphed to her relatives not to allow her to come. This fact, however, they have not communicated to him.

THE GALLOWS, CAP, AND ROPE.

The gallows is a simple cross beam, set in a frame, with pulleys over which the rope passes. Two hundred and fifty pounds of iron will be attached to the rope, and when the stay is cut by the Sheriff, the culprit will be jerked into mid air, with a force sufficient to break his neck. The noose and black cap were borrowed from the New York hangman for the occasion. They have often been used for a like purpose before, and will be required at the Tombs, in all probability, a week from to-morrow. Last evening the cap and noose were exhibited to a curious circle by the person who procured them from the Tombs. The cap is old and worn-eaten, and the rope, which has an enormous knot at the running noose, is of fine flax, small and flexible, but very strong. It was made by the New York hangman expressly for this purpose.

THE EXECUTION

He suffers dreadfully, and his whole nervous system seems nearly broken up. When his family, and the Rev. Father Cummings, of New York, left him he was completely unmanned, and soon after ward, while the gallows was being erected, he fell into convulsions. Three medical gentlemen were summoned to his assistance, but he fainted several times, and remained insensible for two or three hours. A few personal friends were admitted to see him, but all others were rigidly excluded.

A few minutes before noon the procession emerged from the side door of the jail into the yard. The Sheriff came first, supported by his Deputy. He evidently very much disliked the duty which the law had imposed upon him. Then came Donnelly, supported by the clergy reading the service for the dead. The deceased man was pale headed, and neatly attired in black. He walked firmly to the gallows, and got upon the platform without assistance; but his face was blanched, and his eyes red from weeping. Turning to the assemblage he began a speech which lasted two hours and ten minutes. He protested his innocence, charged the witnesses with perjury, claimed that another person committed the deed. When speaking of the conduct of Smith, the Judge, and the Governor, his voice rose to a scream, and he stamped beside himself. He briefly alluded to Ribalt as "a poor young man, brilliantly educated, the hope and support of a doting father, the idol of his sisters, about to be sacrificed by perjury, to appease the law." On one or two occasions he touchingly alluded to his friends, but his speech was mainly a reiteration of the same story. Toward the close, the excitement under which he had labored gave way before the cold, biting air, and he became somewhat hysterical. The latter part of the address consisted of broken ejaculations and prayers. The Sheriff suggested that he must be brief. He turned around fiercely, and exclaimed, "For God's sake, let me have my time; don't hurry me if I stand here and speak till 4 o'clock to-morrow morning."

"Farewell!" he exclaimed, "oh, my dear relatives, and those who are now sorrowing afar off. And, oh, that pure, angelic creature who is at this moment on her knees imploring for my salvation—on her beaded knees to implore God to sustain me; she will never believe in my guilt; oh, no! my dear Lizzie! Good bye, sweet love, you will see that my remains repose in Oak Hill Cemetery, in my own loved home. Farewell to you all!" He then knelt down and kissed the crucifix. When he arose he looked up at the gallows and cried, "Oh, God! and have I got to die? Oh, what a horrible death! What a terrible fate! Oh God, help me!"

The Sheriff then at the rope around his neck, when Donnelly turned around and said fiercely —"How am I to die? Am I to go up or down? Tell me, I am not afraid. I will know!" and you shall tell me!" The Sheriff replied, "I would rather not." Donnelly then assisted in adjusting the rope, by lifting his long, black curls out of the way. While his arms were being pinioned he groaned aloud. As the Sheriff was about to put the black cap over his face, Donnelly objected, and begged that his face might not be covered. The Sheriff slipped the black cap over his face, and placing his left hand on Donnelly's shoulder, said:

"James P. Donnelly, do you live?" As he spoke these words, with his right hand he brought the axe across the rope, the weight fell, and Donnelly was dangling and struggling in mid air.

His neck was not broken, and he evidently suffered much, the knot having slipped around to the back of his neck, and the cord catching above instead of below the Adam's apple. While suspended, his feet were within two feet of the platform. He moved but little. A few convulsive twitches were all that could be seen. He was swung up at five minutes to two in the afternoon, at five minutes past the pulse at the wrist stopped, and at nine minutes and two the heart ceased to beat. The body hung half an hour, and was taken down and placed in the coffin. His brothers-in-law, conveyed the remains to New York by the afternoon train. Donnelly was at the time of his death 25 years, 7 months and 13 days old. He was a young man of promise, being an excellent anatomist, a skilful linguist, and might have risen in the world; but habits of dissipation, disobedience of parents and evil companions wrought his ruin.

A POLITICAL CURIOSITY.

Original Draft of the Ordinance of 1787.

[In RANDALL'S *Life of Jefferson* we find printed at length the original draft of the famous Ordinance as it came from the pen of Mr. Jefferson in 1784. The committee which reported it consisted of Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia; Mr. Chase, of Maryland, and Mr. Howell, of Rhode Island. The report, in Mr. Jefferson's handwriting, is yet preserved among the archives of the State Department at Washington.]

The Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the Western Territory, have agreed to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the territory ceded or to be ceded by individual States to the United States, whenever the same shall have been purchased of the Indian inhabitants, and offered for sale by the United States, shall be formed into distinct States, bounded in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit—that is to say: northwardly and southwardly by parallels of latitude, so that each State shall comprehend, from south to north, two degrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of thirty-one degrees north of the equator; but any territory northwardly of the forty-seventh degree shall make part of the State next below; and eastwardly and westwardly they shall be bounded, those on the Mississippi by that river on one side, and a meridian of the lowest point of the rapids of Ohio on the other; and those adjoining on the east by the same meridian on their western side, and on their eastern by the meridian of the western cape of the mouth of the Great Kanawha; and the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, Lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one State.

That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased and offered for sale, shall, either on their own petition, or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place for their free males, of full age, to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of the States; such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary legislature; and to meet, subject to like alteration, counties or townships for the election of members for their legislature.

That such temporary government shall only continue in force in any State until it shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants; when, giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves; *Provided*, That both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis: 1. That they shall forever remain a part of the United States of America; 2. That, in their persons, property, and territory, they shall be subject to the Government of the United States in Congress assembled, and to the Articles of Confederation in all those cases in which the original States shall be so subject; 3. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; 4. That their respective governments shall be in republican forms, and shall admit no person to be a citizen who holds any hereditary titles; 5. That after the year 1800 of the Christian era there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty.

That whenever any of the States shall have of free inhabitants as many as shall then be in any one of the least numerous of the thirteen original States, such State shall be entitled by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the said original States; after which the assent of two-thirds of the United States in Congress assembled shall be requisite in all those cases wherein, by the confederation, the assent of nine States is required; Provided the consent of nine States to such admission may be obtained according to the eleventh of the Articles of Confederation. Until such admission by their delegates into Congress, any of the said States, after the establishment of their temporary government, shall have authority to keep a sitting member in Congress, with the right of debating, but not of voting.

That the territory northward of the 45th degree, that is to say, of the completion of 45 degrees from the equator, and extending to the Lake of the Woods, shall be called Sylvania.

That the territory under the forty-fifth and forty-fourth degrees, that which lies westward of Lake Michigan, shall be called Michigania; and that which is eastward thereof, with the peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, shall be called Cherronesus and shall include any part of the peninsula which may extend above the forty-fifth degree.

Of the territory under the forty-third and forty-second degrees, that to the westward, through which the Assenisipi or Rock River runs, shall be called Assenisipia; and that to the eastward, in which are the fountains of the Muskingum, the two Miamies of the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the Lake, and Sandusky rivers, shall be called Metropotamia.

Of the territory which lies under the forty-third and fortieth degrees, the western, through which the Illinois runs, shall be called Illinois; that the next adjoining, to the eastward, Saratoga; and that between this last and Pemisylvania and extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, shall be called Washington.

Of the territory which lies under the thirty-ninth and thirty-eighth degrees, to which shall be added so much of the point of land within the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi as the order the thirty-seventh degree, that to the westward within and adjacent to which are the confluences of the rivers Wabash, Shawnee, Tanasee, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri shall be called Polypotamia; and that to the eastward, further up the Ohio, otherwise called the Polisipi, shall be called Pollisipia.

That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact; shall be duly executed by the President of the United States in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal of the United States, shall be promulgated, and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original States and those newly described, unalterable but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular State within which such alteration is proposed to be made.

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Splendid Variety of Silks,

Of latest styles and designs, viz: Poitevin Quelle, Valentia, Bayadere Stripes, Rotre Antique Silks, Rich Checks, Pouli de soire Rich Silk

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. TRUSTEE'S SALE.
COUNTY OF COOK. }

WHEREAS, ON THE THIRTIETH day of June, A. D. 1856, Robert L. Bunker, of Chicago, in said county, executed a promissory note for the sum of Two Thousand and sixty dollars, payable to Bidwell & Keating, or order, three months after the date thereof, with interest from the maturity at the rate of ten per cent per annum; and whereas the said Dunlap still on the same day, to secure the payment of the said note, by a certain deed of trust, bearing date on the day and year last aforesaid, and recorded in Book 107 of Deeds, page 295, convey to the undersigned a certain piece of land, situated in said county, and therein described as follows, viz: a certain lot in Block three, in Bushnell's Addition to Chicago, and bounded as follows, to wit: commencing at a point 1 rods north from the north line of Chicago Avenue one hundred and one 15-100 feet east of the south west corner of said Block three, thence running north on the south line of said Block sixty-seven feet, thence north parallel with La Salle street one hundred and ninety-five 15-100 feet to a private lane, thence west along said lane parallel with La Salle street one hundred and seventy-six 50 feet to the place of beginning, together with all the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note—

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed trustee in said deed of trust, will, pursuant to the power and authority to him vested in said deed of trust, sell at public auction the following described property, to wit: the premises aforesaid, on the south side of said Block sixty-seven feet, more or less, on Monday, the eleventh day of January next, A. D. 1858, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, at which time and place all persons interested are hereby notified to attend.

Dated Chicago, December 1st, 1857.

JOHN BIRCH KING.
de2-4t-15

Master's Sale.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County, } In Chancery.

Conrad Hoffmeyer, by Perry Rosenberry, his guardian, vs. Wilhelmina K. Hoffmeyer, Henry Hoffmeyer, Mary A. Myers, deceased, Ah Yen, Ferdinand Langenberg, and Hannah Langenberg,—for Partition.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above cause, by J. C. Goodhue, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to wit: Lot No. 4 in Block No. 2 in Hoyne's Addition to Chicago, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Said premises will be sold subject to an existing mortgage of thirty-two hundred dollars, and payable quarterly at the rate of twenty-four per cent per annum.

J. C. GOODHUE, Master in Chancery.
Chicago, December 19, 1857. de19-4t-18

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS JACOB BADER AND Rudolf Bader, by mortgage dated the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in the State of Illinois, in Book R of Mortgages, page 187, did convey to the undersigned, as trustee, the following described property, to secure the payment of nineteen hundred dollars (1900) and interest, according to the terms and conditions of a certain note of even date therewith executed by said Jacob Bader to the undersigned, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and the undersigned, at the request of the holder thereof, has elected to declare the whole of said principal and interest secured by said note and mortgage due and payable, and has notified the said Jacob Bader of such election, and of his intention to sell the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy the amount due thereon, and the undersigned, having given notice of the time and place of such sale by publication for three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, as by law he is required to do, and no other person having appeared to redeem the said premises from said mortgage, or to pay the amount due thereon, I will, on Monday, the eleventh day of January next, A. D. 1858, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, at public auction, sell the following described property, to wit: the north half of lot number seven (7) in Block number one (1) in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional quarter of section number thirty-three (33), in Township number thirty-nine (39) north of Range twelve (12) east of the third Principal Meridian, the county of Cook, and State of Illinois. Terms of sale, will be one-fourth cash on the day of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in three equal annual payments, payable in one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable annually, and secured by notes and mortgage on the premises sold.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Trustee.
Chicago, January 4, 1858.—jn5-4t-26

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS JACOB BADER AND Rudolf Bader, by mortgage dated the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in the State of Illinois, in Book R of Mortgages, page 187, did convey to the undersigned, as trustee, the following described property, to secure the payment of nineteen hundred dollars (1900) and interest, according to the terms and conditions of a certain note of even date therewith executed by said Jacob Bader to the undersigned, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and the undersigned, at the request of the holder thereof, has elected to declare the whole of said principal and interest secured by said note and mortgage due and payable, and has notified the said Jacob Bader of such election, and of his intention to sell the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy the amount due thereon, and the undersigned, having given notice of the time and place of such sale by publication for three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, as by law he is required to do, and no other person having appeared to redeem the said premises from said mortgage, or to pay the amount due thereon, I will, on Monday, the eleventh day of January next, A. D. 1858, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, at public auction, sell the following described property, to wit: the north half of lot number seven (7) in Block number one (1) in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional quarter of section number thirty-three (33), in Township number thirty-nine (39) north of Range twelve (12) east of the third Principal Meridian, the county of Cook, and State of Illinois. Terms of sale, will be one-fourth cash on the day of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in three equal annual payments, payable in one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable annually, and secured by notes and mortgage on the premises sold.

CHARLES P. FAHNESTOCK, Trustee.
Chicago, January 4, 1858.—jn5-4t-26

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND day of June, A. D. 1856, Jacob Bader, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, executed a promissory note of that date for the sum of three thousand dollars, payable on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1856; with interest at ten per cent per annum, which said note has been endorsed and assigned to Jacob Bader and Christian Bader, by the said Jacob Bader, and whereas the said Jacob Bader, to secure the payment of said note, by a certain deed of trust, bearing date the day and year last aforesaid, and recorded in Book 107 of Deeds, page 297, conveyed to the undersigned, as trustee, the following described property, to wit: Lot No. 1 in Block No. 2 in Hoyne's Addition to Chicago, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Said premises will be sold subject to an existing mortgage of thirty-two hundred dollars, and payable quarterly at the rate of twenty-four per cent per annum.

JOHN BIRCH KING.
de23-4t-15

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of a certain promissory note executed by Lewis Breed, bearing date September seventeenth, A. D. 1857, payable to his own order thirty days from the date thereof, to the order of R. E. Swift, Esq., at Joliet, Chicago, with interest after date at the per cent per annum, to secure the payment of which said note the said Breed, at the same time, transferred to me the securities hereinafter mentioned, in trust, with power to sell the same and to apply the proceeds thereof to payment of said note; which said note has been transferred, and is now the property of Franklin S. Bronson.

Now, therefore, I, Grant Goodrich, the Trustee above named, by virtue of said power, do hereby give notice that I will, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1858, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the following described property, to wit: Three series per cent Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered 2,000, 2,001, 2,002, and payable, with interest from date, as per coupons No. 3 to No. 20 thereto attached, on the first day of January, 1868, and the first day of July, 1868, respectively, and also one share of the capital stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 1,000, and also one share of the capital stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 1,001, and also one share of the capital stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 1,002, and also one share of the capital stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No.